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REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5-11 and 13-19 are pending in the patent application.

Claim 1 is rejected based on the proposed combination of Yamamoto in view of Moore.

The rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons:

The whole thrust of the claimed invention is to arrange a low mass actuator between two parts of a mobile phone cover coupled together by an elastic joint. In operation, the low mass actuator vibrates the two mobile phone cover parts in relation to one another to create a detectable vibration for a user of a mobile phone.

The actuation signal may come from an electronic component inside the phone or a telecommunications signal, as described on page 6, lines 11-15.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Yamamoto discloses a housing and mount for a chip-type PZT resonator that is very different than the claimed mobile phone. Yamamoto's housing and mount for the chip-type PZT resonator includes a square case 31 having a through-bore 31a, a rubber-like elastic member 32 arranged in the through-bore 31a, and an element 33 having a rectangular PZT substrate 36 and electrode layers 37 and 38 formed on opposite surfaces of the PZT substrate 36. The electrode layer 37 is conductively bonded to metallic cap 34, while the electrode layer 38 is conductively bonded to metallic cap 35. The metallic caps 34 and 35 are also respectively bonded to protrusions 31b and 31c of the case 31. In operation, this structural configuration for the housing and mount results in the vibration of the central portion 39 of the PZT substrate 36 being damped by the rubber-like elastic members 32, making it possible to obtain a chip-type PZT

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resonator free from scattering or deviation in the external dimension.

Foremost, Yamamoto's housing and mount is for in a chip-type PZT resonator and is not for a mobile phone, as claimed. Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion in Yamamoto to use such a structural configuration for its housing and mount in a mobile phone.

Because of this, Yamamoto does not teach or suggest either limitation expressly recited in claim 1. For example, Yamamoto does not teach or suggest a mobile phone cover having two parts coupled by an elastic joint, as recited in claim 1. In contrast to the reasoning in paragraph 3 of the Office Action, Yamamoto's metallic caps 34, 35 are not, and do not form part of, a mobile phone cover, as this term is known and used by a person skilled in the art. Moreover, Yamamoto also does not teach or suggest a low mass actuator coupled between two such mobile phone cover parts of such a mobile phone that respond to an actuator signal for vibrating the two mobile phone cover parts in relation to one another so as to create a detectable vibration for a user of a mobile phone, as also recited in claim 1. In effect, Yamamoto's teaching as a whole has nothing whatsoever to do with mobile phones or vibratory structural configuration for adapting in mobile phones.

In order to make up for this fundamental deficiency in Yamamoto's teaching, the reasoning in paragraph 3 of the Office Action looks to the teaching of Moore, which discloses a device and assembly for providing a linear tactile sensation such as that provided by an actuator assembly 50 shown in detail in Figure 2A. In operation, Moore's host computer provides an actuation signal via a bus 20 to a handheld device like a mouse, trackball, etc. having the actuator assembly 50

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arranged therein, which in turn oscillates to create a linear tactile or vibratory sensation, as described in column 8, lines 4-12. However, it is respectfully submitted that Moore does not teach or suggest that its handheld device includes a mobile phone, as claimed herein.

In spite of this, and moreover, Moore's device and assembly for providing such a linear tactile sensation is clearly very different from Yamamoto's chip-type vibratory structure. At best, while Moore may arguably disclose using its own linear actuator in a handheld device, like a mouse, trackball, etc., it surely does not teach or suggest to use a chip-type vibratory structure such as Yamamoto's housing and mount device in such a handheld device. In particular, it is respectfully submitted that Moore clearly does not teach or suggest to use a housing and mount for a chip-type PZT resonator like that in Yamamoto in a mobile phone, or as a mobile phone, as claimed, in contrast to the reasoning in paragraph 3, fifth paragraph (last paragraph on page 3) and paragraph 5 of the Office Action. Because of this, there is no evidence on the record that would motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to make such a modification to the teaching of Yamamoto so as to use Yamamoto's technique in such a handheld device, such as a mobile phone. For all these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the proposed combination and the prior art as a whole on the record do not teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Independent claims 8 and 19 contain similar features and are deemed patentable over the cited proposed combination for similar reasons.

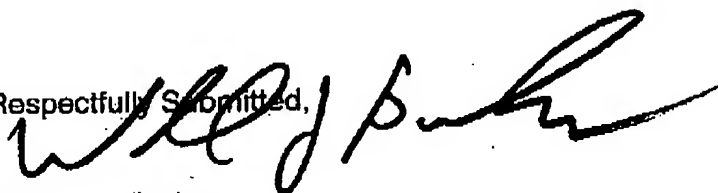
The remaining claims depend directly or indirectly from the main independent claims, contain all the limitations thereof and are deemed patentable over the

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proposed combination alone or in some combination with Lucas for all the same reasons.

In light of the aforementioned remarks, reconsideration and early allowance of all the claimed is earnestly requested.

Respectfully Submitted,



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